The Salvation Army Commander Tried Steeping in a Seven-cent Lodging House Near the Howery, and Got Into a Seray with Men Who Jabbed a Pin Into Him

Commander Booth-Tucker, the new leader of the Salvation Army forces in this country. knows now what it is to spend the night in a cheap lodging house. He gained his experience, a somewhat rough one, between 11 o'clock on Wednesday night and 4:30 o'clock yesterday Whatever Gen. Booth may think, Booth-Tucker believes in taking a hand in the Army work himself. With that idea in mind he sent for Brigadier Brown, who is in charge of the Army's slum brigade, on V. ednesday afternoon. To her he said:

"Brigadier, I am going down in the slume to-night, and I want you to send one of your soldiers along with me to pilot me about."

"Indeed, I will, Commander," was the re-"But I won't send one; I'll send a dozen, and I'll be one of them. It will be a wonderful inspiration to my soldiers to see you



BOOTH-TUCKER'S DISGUISE. Copyright by Rockwood.

"That would spoil my plan," said the Com-'We'll have the meeting another time, and the soldiers will have to get along without the inspiration for a while. want you to do is to furnish me some clothing that will make me look as little like a respectable person as possible. Then I want you to send one of your soldiers up here who knows the Bowery and adjacent streets as well as he knows his Bible. With the soldier for a guide, I'll go alumming alone." "But, Commander, what if some one at

"Never mind me. I'll be all right. Just what I need and don't mind anything else. Have man and clothes here by 10

The Brigadier did as she was directed, but not without many misgivings. Promptly at 10 o'clock a rough-looking fellow with a big bundle under his arm walked into Salvation Army headquarters and went up stairs. He sat in the outer office and waited for Booth-Tucker to don the clothes Brigadier Brown

Tucker to don the clothes Brigadisr Brown had sent to him. Presently the Commander came out of his private office.

"I declare," said the waiting Bowery soldier, "your own wife wouldn't know you, sir. That's the best make-up I ever saw."

"That's just what I want," said the Commander. "Now you see to it that you don't give me away. Your name is to be Jack, and you must call me Joe. Now come along, and see that you remember the name."

The two started down stairs. Booth-Tucker was a sight. He wore low shoes, one of which had a sole. The trousers, once gray with a black stripe, were the color of blue clay bleached. Over a faded blue jean jumper he wore a coat the color of which was a lovely combination of sage green and café au lait. Over this coat was another, two inches shorter than the first, that may have been new once, and may have been whole, but certainly not in the present century. To complete the costume, the head was co-cred with a cloth cap, mostly tatters, save that part which came down

tume, the head was covered with a cloth cap, mostly tatters, save that part which came down well over the ears. This is what happened to Booth-Tucker and the soldler, as Brigadier Perry told the story yesterday:

When the two reached the ground foor, the Salvationists were just coming out of the meeting. The Commander and his companion looked at the crowd, but no one recognized them. Among those who had attended the meeting were two fashionably dressed women. One of them made a wide detour in order that she should not brush against the Commander, Not a Salvationist spoke to the supposed tramps. As Commander Booth-Tucker said yesterday morning:

Not a Salvationist spoke to the supposed tramps. As Commander Booth-Tucker said yesterday morning;

"They evidently thought we were too far gone to bother with, so they didn't take the trouble to ask if we were saved."

The name of the particular lodging house to which his companion took him Commander Booth-Tucker refused to give. It was on one of the streets running at right angles to the Bowery, below Houston street and east of the Bowery, below Houston street and east of the Bowery, below Houston street and east of the desker. They cannot be to the clerk on duty behind the desk in the office, and were told to go up stairs and help themselves to a bed. The beds were canvas hammocks. The room was about forty feet by twenty. On either side from rows of iron posts to the walls were slung the hammocks. There were two rows, one above the other.

When the Salvationists reached the bunk room they found all the lower hammocks occupied. None of the lodgers had coverings, and most of them were in their shirt sleeves, their coats having been rolled up for pillows. If there was a fire in the room, it gave out no heat, and the only way the lodgers could keep warm was by leaving their hammocks every now and again to walk about the room. The Commander selected two of the upper hammocks and told his companion to elimb up.

"After you, Commander, I'll help pyou up," said the Bowery soldier.
"Til help myself, Jack," said the Commander. "Get along to bed, and remember my name is Joe."

The warning came too late. One of the regulars had heard the title given to the Salvatonia.

mander. Get along to bed, and remember my name is Joe."

The warning came too late. One of the regulars had heard the title given to the Salvation Army leader and laughed loudly.

"Ho! ho! ho! 'Commander' that's a good one. Say, cully, ver must tink yer on dress parade. If de udder bloke's Commander, what t'ell are yer? Major-General?"

No notice was taken of the remark, and Joe and Jack climbed into their hammocks. They lay there for three hours or more, unable to sleep for the cold and the conversation of their fellow lodgers. Finally one of the regulars came along and began taking to another regular who stood near Hooth-Tucker's hammock.

"Say, Hill," said one, "It's colder 'n hell here! 'Pm coin' out 'nd waik."

"Walt a bit. Here's a bum here that's whisting 'Yankee Doodle.' Let's stick a pin in him 'nd see if he'd whistle some'n else."

"We'll do dat. Here's de pin, and here's de jah." The pin found its way through the bottom of the hammeck, and it had the effect of bringing Booil-Tucker to a sitting position in a hurry.

"Ah, get back in yer bunk, Old Soak!"

of bringing Booth-Tucker to a service in a hurry.

"Ah, get back in yer bunk, Old Soak!" said the pinesticker, and with that he brought down his hand with a resounding whack on the Commander's face. The blow drove the Commander down into the hammock, but he stayed there only a moment. With a spring he can the floor. The two regulars took his can the floor. Commander down into the hanmock, but he stated there only a moment. With a spring he was on the deer. The two regulars took his action as the signal for a scrap, and a general relevant followed in which the regulars and the commander had it all around the floer. It didn't less tong, though. One of the first things that most lengthsh students learn to do is to spar. Broth-Tucker is no exception, and in his student days he was counted pretty clever with the gloves. He recalled his early training and sailed in. A left, followed by a well-directed right, unfalled the fellow who suggested "stirring up the bum," Then the chap who had used the pin, and who was punching whenever and wherever he could engaged the tommander's attention. He was seen taken care of, and then Joe and Jack went out to see how the slums and their people looked and what they did just before the dawn.

nmander Booth-Tucker, in speaking of gariences in the slums yesterday morn-did that he had a very comfortable time, as hadined to steak medicity of his ex-ne with the point of a plo, and said there ricel as a stap. He said that the only he had to find with the New York help-none is that it is too expensive. He to be able to raise the funds to establish a cheaper lodging than the seven-cent a, to be maintained by the Salvation Army.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CANADA.

It Looks Now as Though the Liberal Would Win in the General Elections. TORONTO, April 23.-It is made quite clear by the leading organ of the Dominion Government here to-day that the general elections in Canada, which will be held two months from to-day, will be fought on the tariff question. While the question of the coercion of Manitoba into grant-ing State-aided schools to the Roman Catholic pinority may figure in the campaign, the contest will be decided on the question whether Canada is to continue its old policy of a bigh protective tariff or to have reduced duties on ertain lines and reciprocity with the United States.

the Conservatives will adhere to their old policy of protection and a tariff to prevent foreign competition and maintain Canada's protected industries, and says the Government party will fight against free trade and unrestricted reciprocity with the United States the one because it would be ruinous, the other because t would be the first step toward annexation. Mr. Laurier's policy for the Liberal party i recognize the existing condition of industry, and while not wantonly to destroy capital and

and while not wantonly to destroy capital and turn men out of employment, gradually and surely to substitute a condition of self-reliance for one of dependence. The Liberal platform as announced for the present campaign contains this plank:

"That having regard for the prosperity of Canada and the United States, it is desirable that thereshould be the most friendly relations, and broad, liberal trade intercourse between the two countries; that the interests of not only Canada but of Great Britain would be materially advanced by the establishment of such relations and that the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining a reciprocity treaty from the United States, including a well-considered list of manufactured articles, being satisfied that such a treaty would be approved of by the mother country."

It certainly looks now as if the Liberal party would be returned to power. Their prospects on the eye of a general election never appeared brighter.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. It Is Prorogned by the Governor-Genera

OTTAWA, April 23 .- The Dominion Parliament was prorogued at 8 o'clock to-night by the Governor-General. His Excellency went to the Senate chamber and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate and House being assembled, his Excellency closed the sixth session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech: "HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I am glad to be able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. I desire to express my

regret that the mission which my Government recently despatched to confer with the local authorities of Manitoba has been unproductive of any immediate result, and that the question relating to schools in that province still awaits settlement.

relating to schools in that province still awaits settlement.

"I thank you for the appropriation which you have made toward providing for the better arming and equipment of the militia forces of the country.

"The powers with which you have endowed the Commissioners appointed under the Behring Sea claims convention will. I trust, facilitate the investigations of that tribunal and insten a just settlement of these long-standing claims. "GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have to thank you for the supplementary provisions you have made for carrying on the services for the current year.

"HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE SEXATE, GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I nasmuch as in the opinion of my advisers it is desirable that the judgment of the people upon the questions which now engage public attention should be obtained at an early day, I have to announce my intention of causing this Parliament to be immediately dissolved."

eounty: George B. Buntling, Matthew M. White, Henry Hanbury, Andred Frank, W. H. Harrison, and John Worth.

Hector H. Frisble was appointed cashier in the Brooklyn office; James Connell, assistant cashier; E. S. Mellen, auditor, and John M. Ward, attorney.

The cashier for Brooklyn was supported by George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association of the United States. He is not a resident of Brooklyn. Auditor Mellen was formerly auditor for a steamship line, and is now an expert accountant in Washington. Mr. Ward, the new attorney, was a candidate for deputy Commissioner when Col. Michel was appointed to that office.

A Jersey Lawyer Accused of Defrauding a

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 23 .- J. Dixon Cunningham, a young lawyer of this city, pleaded not guilty in court this morning to an indictment for obtaining \$1,800 from a client under false pretences. He stands charged by Ellen Burke, a domestic servant, with receiving \$1,800 from her for fees and expenses for prosecuting a claim which she had against the estate of the late Ezekiel Patterson, who died leaving half a million dollars. Miss Burke had been employed by l'atterson for many years as been emologed by l'atterson for many years as nurse, and Cunningham, so it is alleged, told her that she had a claim against the estate, since Patterson had often promised her a share. He told her that he had begun ault in the Supreme Court for her, and made demands upon her at different times for money, so she alleges. She says that investigation brought out that Cunningham had not made the first move to bring suit.

Cunningham recently opened an office in South Amboy. His father is a large property owner.

owner. Mrs. Julia W. De Porest's Will.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 23.-Before Surrogat Weller in this village the will of Julia W. De Forest of Cold Spring Harbor was admitted to probate to-day. Mrs. De Forest was the widow of Henry G. De Forest, who left an estate valued at nearly a million dollars. After making two bequests of \$5,000 and \$2,000 to her daughter, Julia Brasher, and giving the sum of \$3,000 to her niece. Harries Usrus, the testatrix bequests the remainder of the estate, consisting of \$350,000 in New York real estate and \$300,000 in New York real estate and \$300,000 in personal property to be divided equally hetween her other children, Robert W. In Forest of 7 Washington square, Lockwood he Forest of 7 East Tenth street, and Julia B. De Forest of 15 West Thirtieth street, and if the city of New York, and Henry W. De Forest of Cold Spring, L. L. of Henry G. De Forest, who left an estate val-

Thousands of Fish Were Stranded. SEATTLE, Wash., April 23.- The opening of he United States dry dock, the third largest in the world, at Port Orchard, Puget Sound, yesterday, by the docking of the Government coast defence vessel Monterey was a complete suc-cess. When the water was pumped out of the dock thousands of fish were left floundering about. There were immense salmon, rock cod, ameit, and many less important varieties.

Bunnway Marriage of Students.

FREMONT, O., April 23.-Miss Maude Caldwell, daughter of Dr. W. H. Caldwell of this city, and one of Fremont's belies, was secretly married in October last at Wellsburg, W. Va., to Stuart H. Perry of Pontiac, Mich. The fact was made known to-day. Both were students at the University of Michigan, where they still continue their studies.

UNDERTAKERS AT WAR

TWO CLAIM MR. AND MRS. FLAN. NAGAN'S BODIES.

One Hired by Mr. Flannagan's Mister and the Other by a Friend of the Bend Man, Like Him, an Employee of Tiffany & Co. The Latter's Undertaker Has the flodtes

Patrick Flannagan, a porter employed by liffany & Co. for the past twenty-five years, died early yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital of pneumonia. His wife, Anna, died in the same place with the same disease the night before. The couple lived in the flat house at 152 West Seventeenth street.

The Government organ here has declared that Mrs. Flannagan was taken to the hospital n Sunday. Her husband was taken there two days later. Early yesterday morning, before Flannagan died, the bospital authorities sent word to the couple's only relative so far as they knew. She was Mrs. Catherine Featherstone of 225 West Fifteenth street. She is a sister of Flannagan, and when she arrived at the hospital he was dead. Mrs. Fratherstone told one of the Sisters of the institution that she would take charge of her brother's and his wife's funeral, and that she would send an under-

taker for the bodies,

A few minutes after she had quitted the hos pital Undertaker John A. McCloskey of 156 Seventh avenue appeared at St. Vincent's and said that he had been sent by friends and relatives of the dead couple to take charge of their bodies. House Surgeon Chandler made out a certificate telling the cause of death, and gave it to the undertaker, who hastened to the office of the Board of Health and got a permit for the removal of the bodies from the hospital. On presenting the permit at St. Vincent's the bodies of Flannagan and his wife were turned over to McCloskey, who took them to his undertaking shop and began to

embalm them. Mrs. Featherstone, Flannagan's sister, as soon as she left the hospital, went to inform some friends of her brother and his wife of their death. After doing this she started to their death. After doing this she started to make the arrangements for their burial. She called on Undertaker Owen Leonard of 130 Greenwich avenue, and hired him to bury the Flannagans.

When Leonard arrived at St. Vincent's Hospital he was informed that the boiles had been given to Undertaker McCloskey. Leonard hurried to McCloskey's shop, and demanded the bodies.

"You can't have 'em,' said McCloskey.
"But I've been engaged to bury them," said Leonard.

"You can't have 'em," said McCloskey,
"But I've been engaged to bury them," said
Leonard.
"Their relatives hired us," said McCloskey's
wife, 'and we're going to do the job, What's
more, we're going to get paid for it.
"The dead man's sister hired me," said Leonard, 'and I'm going to get both bodies."
"Maybe you are and maybe you ain't," retorted Mrs. McCloskey, who seemed to be the
business end of the undertaking establishment.
Leonard saw he would gain little by arguing,
so he hurried to Mrs. Featherstone's house.
He told her how another man had got ahead of
him, and asked her what he must do. Mrs.
Featherstone said she had engaged him to
bury her relatives, and she intended to see
that he did it, provides that he was willing to
keep his part of the contrast. Leonard was
only too willing, and, with Mrs. Featherstone,
he went back to McCloskey's place. She demanded that the bedies of Flaumagan and his
wife be turned over to Leonard. McCloskey,
backed up by his wife, refused to grant the
request, saying that he was entitled to bury
the Flaumagans, as he was their family undertaker.
"Who gave you the authority to buy them?"

have to thank you for the supplementary provisions you have made for carrying on the services for the current year.

"Honorania Gentlimen of the Senate Gentlemen of the Carlette of the current year.

"Honorania Gentlimen of the people upon the questions which now engage public attention should be obtained at an early day. I have to announce my intention of causing this Parliament to be immediately dissolved."

"Wants twelle old Excise Board.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman sent yesterday to the local Excise Board.

State Excise Commissioners. He asked them to give their consent to the transfer of them to give their consent to the transfer of them whose transfer was required are: Application Clerk Jacob Werthelmer and Inspectors Thomas McManus, Michael W. Evers, William Fletcher, Carl H. Hackert, Joseph Kahn, Simon Kaufmann, Herman B, McAllister, William Fletcher, Carl H. Hackert, Joseph Kahn, Simon Kaufmann, Herman B, McAllister, William Freident Murray in consenting to the transfer of three other employees, was inclined with President Murray in consenting to the transfer of three other employees, was inclined to rebel at this wholesale demand. When the Board meets to-day he may unite with Commissioner Woodman, who recently joined to rebel at this wholesale demand. When the Board meets to-day he may unite with Commissioner Harburger, who refuses to sign the consent on the ground that the transfer would cripple the local department. The decision of the Appellate Division of the Surreme Court as to the constitutionality of the

with President Murray in consenting to the transfer of three other employees, was inclined to rebel at this wholesale demand. When the Board meets to-day he may unite with Commissioner Harburger, who refuses to sign the consent on the ground that the transfer would cripple the local department. The decision of the Appellate Division of the Surreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Liquor Tay law, which is expected to-day, will probably affect the action on Co. Lyman's request. The liquor dealers, to be on the safe side, have taken it for granted that the constitutionality of the law will be upheld, and more than 400 of them have applied to Special Deputy Commissioner Hilliard for the new-langled tax certificates.

RAINES LAW PLUMS.

Excise Commissioner Lyman Names His Hings County Staff.

**ALBANY. April 23.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day appointed the following special agents at \$1,200 each, to serve in Kings county: George B. Buntling, Matthew M. White. Henry Hanbury, Andred Frank, W. H. Harrison, and John Worth.

Heter Hanbury, Andred Frank, W. H. Harrison, and John Ward, attorney.

The cashier for Brooklyn was appointed by George R. Bianchard of the Joint Traffic Association of the United States. He is not a real, dent of Brooklyn. Auditor Mellen was formerly auditor for a steamship line, and is now an experience of the summons, and had been perfected the summons. The Henry Hanbury.

Maristrate Wentworth told Lawyer Heydt sold that he had feed in an and the consent of his wife and daughter, he had visited Uniertaker Methodsey and ordered him to take charge of the bodies of Flanmarays. The boy said McCloskey was the family undertaker, and that he had frequency and the fine of the United States. He is not a real, the first of the summons, and ball when he died in wanted McCloskey to bury limit.

Maristrate Wentworth told Lawyer Heydt sold had been been summons, and had when he died in wanted McCloskey to bury limit.

Maristrate Wentworth told Lawyer Heydt sold had been summons, and had whe

when he died he wanted McCloskey to bury him.

Magistrate Wentworth told Lawyer Heydt how he had disbosed of the summons, and had advised Mrs. Featherstone and her undertaker to go to the Board of Health. The Magistrate said that as the matter had been explained he was sure there was nothing wrong and advised the lawyer to await further proceedings on the part of the dead man's sister and her undertaker. McCloskey still has the bodies and intends to bury them.

Flannagan is said to have been the owner of some real estate on Staten Island. He was 45 years old. His wife was about the same age.

REARING THE TALL BUILDING. A City Spectacle That Rises from Bebind a High Board Fence.

"In the old days," said Mr. Bifflagton, "when we used to just dig a cellar, put in a foundation, and then go right along with the building, putting up a building was one thing; in these days it may be quite another. If it is to be one of the lofty modern buildings, we don't just dig a foundation, we go down to bedrock; we sink ealssons, perhaps; we put in a foundation that will hold the weight that is to be put upon it. "If it is in a busy street, a high board fence is put up around the excavation, so that the sidewalks will not be blocked with sightseers halting to look down. Day after day we base the high board fence, but familiar as it may become it is always an object of interest, for we know that back of it down below they are at it always, it may be day and night, and not haphazard, but guided by modern engineering skill. Someday when we pass we see rising above the fence an iron column; the foundation is finished and this is the first of the mighty arms that will be embedded in it to hold up the lofty structure.

"Then how they stack it up: Columns and beams rising tier on iterskyward. The dorricks rise on the summit and reach the ground as they go up by increase lengths of sizes rope. Lightning elevators rush unward in the interior carrying men and material. There's an office and headquarters outside, in the air, on the roof of the structure that protects the sidewals. There are so many men at work up and down, that a whistle blows to stop work. This is hustling at the end of the nineteenth century.

"They pie up the stone or brick, perhaps with the iron and soon the giant steel frame is hidden by the fair exterior; and almost before you had passed the high board fence, the portals of a great building with men going in and out about their daily affairs."

Three More Hildreth Jurors. walks will not be blocked with sightseers halting

ROME, N. Y., April 23.-Three more favors were obtained in the Hildreth train-wrecking case to-day, making nine in all. The panel is nearly exhausted, and it is believed that it will be necessary to summon a new panel before the inty box can be filled. There has been much speculation as to the defence in Hildreth's case. A large part will consist in attacking the presention through the 'currai itsilroad. Mr. sayles will try to make the jury believe that it would have been impossible for the prisoners to have pulled the spikes, unfastened the fish plates, and moved the rails, so as to derail the train.

BROOKLYN'S GRANT STATUE. Imposing Coremonies at Its Unveiling To-

The equestrian statue of Gen, Grant, the work of Sculptor W. Ordway Partridge, will be un-velled to-morrow afternoon in front of the Union League Club in Brooklyn. It is the gift of the club to the city, and the square in which the statue stands will be known henceforth as Grant square. The parade, which will form the chief feature of the ceremonies, will be imposing. The column will comprise four divis-

ed States troops from Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, and the Navy Yard, under command of Lieut.-Col. N. P. Miller of the First Artillery; the second will include all the regiments in the Second Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., with the Gatling Battery and Troop C. under command of Gen. James McLeer; third will comprise delegations from the various

under command of Gen. James McLeer; the third will comprise delegations from the various Grand Army posts, and the fourth the American Guard, made up of the boys' battalions from several public schools, under command of Principal W. L. Felter.

George A. Price of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., will be grand marshal, and Lieut, Henry Ernest Smith, U. S. A., Adjutant-General and chief of staff. A company of mounted policemen and twenty-three of the crack horsemen of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will act as escort to the grand marshal and his staff. The line of march will be from the fountsin in Pedford and Division avenues through Bedford avenue to Grant square, and the start will be at 2% o'clock. Grant Post will act as guard of honor sround the statue. Gov. Morton will review the parade and with him will be Mayors Strong and Wurster, Major-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A.; Commander Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N.; Col. Fred D. Grant, and Gen. Horace Porter.

The statue will be unveiled by Master Ulysses S. Grant, the grandson of the General. The exercises will include a prayer by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, the presentation speech by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the speech of acceptance by Mayor Wurster, dedicatory prayer by Bishop John P. Newman, an oration by Gen. Horace Porter, and the benediction by Hishop Charles E. McDonnell. At the unveiling the President's salue of twenty-one guns will be fired by the Gatling Battory. A grand stand for the accommodation of 1,400 or 1,500 spectators has been erected on the east side of the square.

HANNON'S LONG STRUGGLE TO PAY. Justice Wouldn't Send Him to Prison Though the Law Allowed It.

A hard case under the installment plan of buying furniture was that of James Hannon, a laborer, who was arrested on Tuesday and taken before Justice Roesch of the Fourth District Court vesterday for final commitment. Hannon, who lives with his wife and child at 301 East Twenty-fourth street, bought furniture for \$226.86 from John Steinbugler, Jr., four years ago, agreeing to pay a certain amount a week, and signing the usual agree ment that the furniture belonged to Stein bugier until the whole amount was paid.

Hannon got out of work, had to bury two children, and could not meet the installments. The furniture was taken away from him twice and once, his wife says, on a cold day in win and once, his wire says, on a cold day in winter the stove was taken away. Hannon got
part of the furniture back, but he says he had
to pay for storage and cartage. He says that
saide from the storage and cartage. He says that
saide from the storage and cartage he has naid
\$201 on account, but Steinbugler says that he
still owes \$82. Hannon declares that he has
gone without necessaries and compelled his
wife and remaining child to do so in order to
meet the installments, and that two weeks ago,
when he had earned only \$5 in a week, he gave
\$3 of it to Steinbugler.

Hannon was arrested because he had sold
part of the furniture. He admitted before
Justice neesch that he had sold some of it,
but he said it was on occasions when he was
without food for his family. He thought he
could sell part of it after paying for almost ali
of it. Hannon and his wife were crying in
court.

Justice Roesch said that even if the letter
of the law was against him he would order the
discharge of hannon, owing to the unfortunate circumstances of the case.

Counsel for Steinbugler said that he would
apply for a mandamus to compel the Judge to
carry out the law.

Justice Roesch returned that in such a case he
did not think that the Supreme Court would
oversule him.

MES. DE TREFILLE'S SUIGIDE. ter the stove was taken away. Hannon got

MRS. DE TREVILLE'S SUICIDE. Coroner Tuthill Concessed It, and Justifica His So Doing.

Ida de Treville of 201 Viest 100th street out her throat on Sunday while suffering from melancholia. She was found by her son, John, tearing the wound open in front of a mirror. Her son grasped her and called for help. took three men to restrain her from doing further violence to herself. She died on Wednesday.

The case was reported to Coroner Tuthill. who kent the report, and it was made public only by accident yesterday. When he reached his office yesterday, Coroner Tuthili admitted that he had tried to prevent the suicide from

that he had tried to prevent the suicide from becoming known.

"Why should I not try to conceal it?" he asked. "Most the griefs of every family be brought before the public? Has a Coroner no right to use his discretion in matters of this kind?

"I can only say that I am glad that the story did not become public through me, and I wish I could put my finger and also a gut on the man who gave it out for publication. He betraxed a confidence, and I may have something to say about him later.
"I am going to have the matter of the Coroners using discretion in what they give out for publication brought before the Board of Coroners."

for publication brought before the Board of Coconers."

At Dr. Tuthill's request a meeting of the Board of Coroners was called for Saturday, when he will bring the matter up.

"All the represent that has been brought on this office," he said, "is due to the publication of deaths in families that should never be known outside of those directly connected with the case. This has made the word Coroner almost synonymous with executioner."

Mrs. De Treville is said to have been a relative of John C. Calhoun. She was also related to Stephen Calhoun Smith of 100 West Nicely-second street. Her husband, John de Treville, who was formerly connected with a bank in this city, is now an invalid in Brevard, N. C. He is the san of a former Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, and is related to some of the best families in the South.

OFFICER CONNORS A SUICIDE.

He Shot Himself After Returning from Night Duty. Policeman Robert Conners of the Richards

street station in Brooklyn, who shot himself in the head at his home, 128 President street, a few mornings ago, after returning from patrol duty, and while his wife was preparing breakfast, died yesterday at the Long Island College Hospital. Just before the shooting he told his wife that some pills he had taken had upset him and that it would be just as well for him to die then. She supposed he was morely joking. He leaves two children.

A Preacher Commits Suicide. LEXINGTON, Ky., April 23.-The Rev. James C. Caywood, a well-known minister of the

Southern Methodist Church, committed suicide by hanging at Maysville yesterday. He was re-cently sent to the County Infirmary as of un-sound mind. His ballucination was that he would have to hang blunelf to save his soul. He was 60 years old.

The body of a man, apparently a Hebrew, was found in a vacant lot near the Harlom River, at 145th street, yesterday morning. Two viais, which had contained carbolic acid, lay beside the dead man, and his lips were burned as if he had drunk the contents of the bottles. Nothing that could identify him was in the dead man's

St. George's Society Dinner, One hundred and forty-four members and guests of St. George's Society of New York were present at the 110th annual dinner of the society, which was held last night at Delmontro's. At the guest table were the British Consul-tien At the guest table were the British Consul-General, Percy Sanderson, British Consul Gilbert Fraser, Sigourney Fay, President of the New England Society; Hugh S. Thompson, President of the Southern Society; Austen G. Fox, President of the St. Nicholas Society; J. S. Coleman, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Society; J. Kennedy Ted, President of St. Andrew's Society; Frederick J. De Peyster, Governer of the Colonial Wars Society; Institute Truax, President of the Holland Society, and President James of St. David's Society.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she ching to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



The difference between negligee attire and slovenly dressing is distinguished by the kind of shirt a man wears when he wishes perfect ease and freedom.

Our Negligee Shirts-own make -impart to the wearer an air of refinement. Their fit is perfect. Prices, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

Through the Fire in upper part of Cable Building, some Men's Spring Overcoats, Clay Diagonal Coats and Vesta, and some Boys Sutts were slightly dam-aged by water. We have marked same at very low

figures to dispose of them. WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway Corner Houston St.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Judge William B. Ranken died on Wednesday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Koester, 63 Madison avenue, Jersey City. He had been ailing for some time, and about four weeks ago contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia. Judge Ranken was born in Philadelphia seventy-four years ago. and after he was admitted to the bar he became interested in politics. He stumped Pennsylvanta for Buchanan in 1856 with the late Samuel J. Randail, and the friendship formed at that time continued until Mr. Randall's death. Mr. Ranken was at one time Judge of the Probate Court in Philadelphia. President Buchanan appointed him Governor of Washington Territory in 1859. He resigned because of a quarrel with Gen. Harney, who was then in command of the United States troops in the Ferritory, and returned to Philadelphia in 1863. Three years afterward he removed to Jersey City, and returned to the practice of law. He City, and returned to the practice of law. He became active in politics again, and was nearly always conspicuous in independent movements against the regular nominations. The only elective office he ever ran for was that of Assemblyman, and then he was defeated by Col. Samuel D Dickinson, the present boss of the Republican machine in Hudson county. He leaves a widow and four daughters, three of whom are married.

leaves a widow and four daughters, three of whom are married.

The Hon. S. C. Silliman, S6 years of age, and his brother Daniel, aged 80, died at Chester, Conn., on Wednesday. They were members of the firm of S. Silliman & Co., manufacturers of ship augers, S. C. Silliman was for ten years Commissioner of Middlesex county, and in 1862 he represented Chester in the Legislature. He was prominent as a genealogist, and well known as such all over the country. Four months ago his wife died, and since then he had failed in health. He leaves three sons. Four nours after his death his brother Daniel died. He had held many town offices; had been school visitor since 1872, and had represented Chester in the General Assembly. He was a prominent musician. Two sons and one daughter survive him. Both men were sons of Deacon Samuel Silliman, of whose eleven children only one, Joseph, survives.

whose eleven children only one, Joseph, survives.

Ex-Judge Gilbert Robertson, aged 81 years, one of the best known Republicans in northern New York, died at his residence in Troy yesterday afternoon. He was born in Areyle, Washington county, N. Y., in 1815. He was educated at the Cambridge Academy. He went to Troy in 1840 and began the study of law. In 1859 he was elected County Judge and served two terms of four years each. In 1869 he was appointed by Freeidant Grant United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth district, serving until 1873, when he was appointed Postmaster of Troy. At the expiration of his term he was reappointed. In 1886 Gov. Hill appointed Mr. Robertson a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which place he held at the time of his ucath.

The Hon. William Williams died of paresis at

The Hon. William Williams died of parests at the residence of his son, Recorder J. R. Wil-liams, in Warsaw, Ind., on Wednesday. In 1852 he was nominated as the Whig candidate 1832 he was nominated as the Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, and, although not elected, he ran ahead of his ticket by several thousand votes. He was a member of the Forty-second and Forty-third Concresses, representing the old Tenth Indiana district. During Garfield's Administration he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Uruguay and Paraguay. On his return the sudden news of the death of his wife deranged his mind, which had been constantly growing weaker until death came. He was 70 years old.

Joseph A. Bogardus died at his home in this

Joseph A. Bogardus died at his home in this city on Wednesday of typhoid pneumonia after an illness of four days. He was a elder and an liness of four days. He was an elder and overseer of the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends, was a memoer of the Hoard of Managers of the National Temperance Society, President of the American Temperance Union, Treasurer of the Prohibition County Committee, and Secretary of the National Camp Ground Association at Prohibition Park. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. rears of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Ex-Assemblyman Thomas H. Kelly died yesterday at his home, 264 Montgomery street,
Jersey City, of consumption. Mr. Kelly was 40 years old. He was a law partner of William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and during President Cleveland's first term he was deputy collector of the port of New York. He served on term in the Assembly. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Maxin Prinz, 74 years old, one of the best

widow and one daughter.

Martin Prinz, 74 years old, one of the best known hotel men in Queens county, died at his home in Jamaica yesterday. His hotel in Jamaica was a beadquarters for politicians. Several adult children survive him. Charles W. Hawkins, a former Justice of the Peace of Ronkonkoma and a well-known Re-publican politician in Suffolk county, died yes-terday in the Middletown Insane Asylum. J. S. Casey, an ex-Fenian, who in 1878 was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for treaon, died at Mitchelstown, county Cork, yester

MATINEE PERFORMANCES.

A Saving of Expense to Managers and a Boon to Women Theatregoers.

Among theatrical people "trying a show on dog" has long meant an out-of-town performance to test a new play. Three cities not too far from New York to be reached conveniently, and yet far enough to maintain a distinct existence as show towns, are Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Providence, and in each of these during the haleyon days of stock companies and "legitimate" actors, there were theatres at which a new play could be presented by a resident company and its merits put to a practical test. If the new play pleased Buffalo. Pittaburgh, or Providence, as the case might be, it was brought on to New York and received here its formal first-night production. If it failed, New York never saw or

and received here its formal first-night production. If it failed, New York never saw or heard of it. In this way the expression "trying a show on a dog" stituted itself firmly to those three places, and more particularly to huffalo, which scened to be a favorite among managers for test purposes.

Navadays managers have discovered that they can put a nex play to a test at a matinee at an almost nominal cost. The theatre is unoccurred, the actors are disengaged appropriate scenery may be hired at another theatre, the newspaper amountements are not expensive, and the actors are disengaged appropriate scenery may be hired at another theatre, the newspaper amountements are not expensive, and the actors are disengaged appropriate scenery may be hired at another theatre, the newspaper amountements are not expensive. And the actors are disengaged in the whose presence is really deared may be as well secured at a matines as at an evening iserformance. The performance of a new play at an out-of-town theatre for a week's run entailed the engagement of a full company, the services of meaniners and scenicaritist, and usingly a gnarantee to the local manager, it cost in all anywhere from Saloon to Stokon so, and if the experiment turned out disastrously, as it usually did, there was no chance of recoupting any of the loss, for business at an out-of-town theatre for a new play was proverbally meagers, amounting sometimes to be more than \$150 or \$300 for one week's receipts. Under the new plan of trying such plays at special mathetes, the nations to be more than \$1,000 or \$1,000, and the results are much more satisfactory, because a metropolitan verdict is, of course of much more account than the ladgment of a smaller town.

Along with the becoming of women, During the last week of her engagement in New York, Mine, herehand rave at Abber's unity mathetes, and Mine, there are in mathetes, such paragement in New York, Mine, herehand rave at Abber's unity mathetes, and when mainers are managers used to call them, mathites are no

OUR SHAMEFUL PRISON.

WHAT DO WE CARE FOR PRISON. ERST-LET 'EW STEW. Innocent, Mayber Human, Certainty; But Let

'Em Stiffe-Nise Months Ago This Dis-grace Was Paraded Before the tyes of All New York and Promptly Forgotten. The census of the Tombs prison yesterday showed 491 inmates, of whom considerably iese than one half had been convicted of any offence whatever. They were confined under conditions inhuman and disgraceful, in s foul atmosphere, and crowded as the pris oners in a Spanish dungeon are crowded.

As THE SUN has stated, Grand Jury after Grand Jury has presented the prison, and has demanded in the name of humanity that steps be taken for the relief of the unfortunates who are hog-penned there. Here is a sample prosentment, made after deliberate and caroful investigation, and, as the foreman of the jury said, the lanuage is too temperate:

said, the lanuage is too temperate:

In the judgment of the Grand Jury, the necessity for increasing the accommendations for prisoners is imperative. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of providing an immediate remely for a condition of things which has continued too long, and which is a disgrace to our civilization and a reproach to humanity.

We find at the Tombs 500 prisoners crowded into a space transfelicit for one half that

mediate remely for a consistent of things which has continued too long, and which is a disgrace to our civilization and a represent to humanity at the Temba 300 prisoners crowded to humanity. The camer remeas July 15, 1855, was 440 prisoners, securitying a little more than half that number of redls.

In narrow dens averaging not more than 35 or 40 square feet, or 5 feet by 7 feet, are confined two persons. The kitchen where food is provided for some 500 people is an incurventent, room 1220 feet. The humairy is of similar contracted dimensions and the heapital so of the size of two cells, or 8-15 feet. Lavatory accommodation exist only in name. In the ten-shy grison, in 12240 feet, are consistent some foor to lie upon, and in a reon 1225 feet. Iwenty-seven men employed aloud the formation of the law, innocent of any offence.

Yet they are treated for worse than those actually sentenced to imprisonment. They have practically no appertunity for exercise, and without healthy employment of any kind they are left to prey upon themselves and upon each other, those not belonging to the criminal class strictly apeaking being daily and hourly subject to the corrupting influence of circuits of an exercise, and without healthy employment of any kind they are left to prey upon themselves and upon each other, those not belonging to the criminal class strictly apeaking being daily and hourly subject to the corrupting influence of circuits of an exercise are altered to the other subjects of the crowded condition of the Tombs have deed to the contilion of the Tombs have a condition of the Tombs and other those of the parameter of the present property of the property of the condition of the controline of the subject of the present of the present of the present o

for one. They can only do so by each man sleeping with his feet in the face of his roomnate.

By putting in each cell a simple framework of Iron piping with crossbars the cots could be arranged in tiers one above the other.

No books are kept by the physician, so far as we can learn, except a mere record of prescriptions. It is impossible, therefore, to determine how far we can depend upon the statement made to us that there is no exceptional indication of disease in the Tombs.

Statistics show that 101,200 persons were brought before the police courts during the year 1894. Sixty-four per cent, or 65,331, were held for trial, and of these the vast majority were accused of disorderly conduct or minor offences, and commitments for disorderly conduct alone numbered 47,598, being nearly three-fourths of the whole.

It is manifestly undust to add to the punishment prescribed by law the further penalty of imprisonment under conditions favoring neither health nor morality, and still more unjust to inflet this punishment upon those who may be innocent of officies.

to inflet this punishment upon those who may be innocent of offence.

In conclusion the Grand Jury would request that a copy of this presentment be furnished to each Commissioner of Charities and Correction and to each member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to the end that they may take speedy measures to relieve our noble city of the stirma placed upon it by the long continued neglect of our public servants. It was nine months ago when this present-

ment was made, and when the instructions at the end were carried out. Not a single thing has been done from that day to this to improve the prison. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has ignored the demand for an appropriation. This Board didn't even consider the matter when last it was brought up. Affairs to-day are worse in the prison than they were then. There are now on an average fifty more prisoners a day in the prison than there were then. The number is constantly

there were then. The number is constantly increasing, and is bound to increase.

Section 604 of the Consolidation act, referring to lodging houses, says that in every lodging house and in every room occupied by lodgers there shall oe not less than 600 cubic feet of air for each person occupying it. To permit persons to live and lodge in places with less than this amount of air for each, the law says is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$10 and imprisonment for ten days for each yloadion. The fine is cumulative. The cells in the Tombs prisen average 5x8xx. Each cell therefore contains \$100 cmbs feet of air. This is 280 feet less than the law prescribes for one person. Most of the cells are occupied by two persons. As there are 401 persons confined in the Tombs every day, it would seem that the city owes in these alone \$1,010 for every day the disgraceful condition of affairs is permitted to continue. Perhaus if somebody tried to enforce the fines the Hoard of Estimate and Apportionment might be moved to act.

In one room in the Tombs, as the Grand

the Lexington avenue line at Seventy-fourth street has right. He sustained several scale woulds. He was attended in an ambalance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital and taken to his home.

A. B. C. THE OATMEAL. FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. BEST HEALTH INSURANCE.

TO ENJOY LIFE, EAT



This \$5.00

For Boys from 6 to 15 years, double houssed jurket and short trouvers, is made of the dark home cheviot, flushed ser go wheels to mining experience with its yearing qualities we have

We make it also, sizes a to 0, from it to is, at \$10.00.

and finish which result from being designed and cut by Bons' Tailors who make Boys' Clothing their exclusive 60-62 West 23d St.

All these suits have the peculiar fit

SINGLE TAX IN DELAWARE. An Attempt to Be Made to Obtain the Bally

The Delaware single-tax propagandists are going to make an experiment in active politics this fall. All legislative candidates will be asked to pledge themselves to vole in favor of a measure placing all State taxes on land values, and candidates that give pledges will

be supported by the single taxers without regard to their attitude on any other question.

The sanguine among the single taxers expect to obtain sufficient pledges from candidates to give the single tax party the balance of power in the Legislature. The figure that the single tax movement will cut in the campaign will depend very largely upon the decision of the United States Senate as to the claim of Col. Dupont to a seat in that body. If Col. Dupont is seated, and the Senatorial issue taken Dupont is scated, and the Senatorial issue taken, out of the canvass this fall, there will be some hose that single taxers may have a hearing. Me-nwhile, party leaders, whether Republicans or Bemocrats, are keeping their hands off the movement, although some active friends of Addicks have been seen at single tax meetings, and there is a suspicion that the gasman may be preparing to turn the movement to his own account.

movement, although some active friends of Addicks have been seen at single tax meetings, and there is a suspicion that the gasman may be preparing to turn the movement to his own account.

The single tax propaganda has been going on in Delaware for nine months, and in that time about \$12,000 has been spent. Money for the Union, and \$150 was raised at the recent single tax dinner in New York on Jefferson's birthday. The canvass in Wilmington has been pretty thorough, and some friends of the movement profess to believe that a house-to-house enumeration made some time ago proves that a majority of the voters are ready to vote for the single tax. Careful men place the strength of the single tax movement at 20 per cent. of the voting population. There are now twelve single tax elubs in Wilmington, live of them active, and the whole twelve aggregating a membership of about 1,000.

There are half a dozen clubs in villages throughout the State. Some of the propagandists believe that New Castle county, the richest and most populous in the State, is now ready to vote for the single tax. This county has been pretty well canvassed, though the work Las not been so thorough outside of Arington as in the city. The counties of Kent and Sussex have received less attention, but the propagandists are peshing southward. Little impression has been made upon the well to do, and the converts to the single tax in Delaware are chiefly mechanics and small farmers. The negroes, who cast a considerable vote, have not been reached, and it is not the policy of the single taxers to make a special set at them, lest the race question be brought into the canvass.

Some of the propagandists think that their work of education has not vet progressed far enough to justify the attempt to introduce the single taxers to make a special set at them, lest the race question be brought into the continued and specially directed nower the propagandists think that their work of education has not vet progressed far enough to justify the attempt to introduce th

A BIG JOB OF ENAMELLING.

Dimculties in the Way of Excenting the Largest Contract Yet Undertaken. A contract for commercial enamelling on the largest scale yet undertaken is now being exscuted at New Brighton, Pa. It includes the enamelling of 100 tubs, each 8 feet by 4. by 114 in depth. These tubs are to be used in a chemical factory. The largest single piece f commercial enamelling done hitherto has been the treatment of bathtubs, not more than

6 feet long by 3 feet wide, and 114 feet deep.
The difficulty in all such work is to obtain an enamelled surface that will remain intack in spite of the expansion and contraction of the fron on which it is imposed. Enamelling in the fine arts has been known perhaps for centuries, but it has been used in the everyday domestic arts only for the last forty or fifty years, and for a shorter time on very large pieces. The process at New Brighton is in part a secret one, and the exact proportions is permitted to contract. Permans it some body tried to carborne the lines the Hourd of Estimate and Apportionment might be moved to act.

In one room in the Tombs, as the Grand Jury in its presentment says, thirty persons are compelled to sleep. Their room is 123328 S, and if contained, 880 cubic feet of air, or adfect for each of the thirty persons had feet a person less than the law requires. These thirty is sons are not priseners. They are compelled to sleep in the room.

Sixty-ninth Vets Give Chief Coulin a Gold Market.

The anniversary dinner of the veterans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was given last night at the Startevant House. The chief feature of the proceedings was the presentation of a gold barge to Chief of Polica Coulin, who is one of the sur-rivors of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment which marched down irroadway on April 22, 1801, on the way to the front.

The laid was fract to hereit he sold banner of fairs, and in Front of the count of the presentation of a gold barge to Chief of Polica Coulin, who is one of the sur-rivors of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment which marched down irroadway on April 22, 1801, on the way to the front.

The haid was fract of the hereit the sold banner of fairs, and in Front of the count of the present force, and the marched for the electric of the country that the front.

The present the country of the country the backet of the feet the fair of the present force, and the country of the of the ingredients that go to make the enamel is also a secret. The cast-iron tubs are first

A. N. -0.10 kell. 1 from Volter Have and dam-plini and \$100001 f -1.11 line or s. 1 Mayer Westli, damas \$2.00 f .018 West V street plostent, dame agents ling to you have Menuel and damage P of the product of the line of the product of the product of the line of the

The most brilliant collection, AT PACTORY PRICES.